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URGENT NOTE SENT

President Acts After Conferences With Top Advisers

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By DANA ADAMS SCHMIDT
Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4—President Eisenhower, in an eleventh-hour move to save the freedom of Hungary, sent an urgent and personal message today to Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin, Premier of the Soviet Union.

The President conferred with his top advisers on "ways and means" by which the United States could bring about a Soviet withdrawal and gain for Hungary the right to choose her own Government.

Then the President sent what he himself called an "urgent message" to Premier Bulganin. The President's statement read as follows:

"I feel that Western opinion, which was so uplifted only a few days ago by the news that the Soviet Union intended to withdraw its forces from Hungary, has now suffered corresponding shock and dismay at the Soviet attack on the people and Government of Hungary.

Meetings of Day Outlined

"I met today with the Secretary of State at Walter Reed Hospital and later with the Acting Secretary of State [Herbert Hoover, Jr.] and some of his staff, the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and some of my staff, to discuss the ways and means available to the United States which would result in:

"1. Withdrawal of Soviet troops from Hungary.

"2. Achieve for Hungary its own right of self-determination in the choice of its Government.

"I have sent an urgent message to Premier Bulganin on these points.

"There was likewise a thorough review of the Middle East situation and the measures now under way in the United Nations to restore peace in that area and to lay the groundwork for constructive solutions of its problems."

The President's feelings of shock and dismay were echoed at all levels of official Washington.

Some officials had suggested several days ago that the United States could have exerted some deterrent influence on the Soviet Union by some demonstrative movements of the Strategic Air Force, and by cancellation of military leaves. But these ideas did not gain Administration favor, and there was no evidence that they were discussed at President Eisenhower's conferences during the day.

High-level informants were inclined to the view that the ways and means the United States would use to influence events in Hungary would be largely confined to appeals to world opinion.

Among these informants two major ideas were in circulation about the origins of the sudden Soviet shift from negotiation with the rebels to forceful repression.

One was the British-French attack on Egypt had provided a moral smoke scree, behind which the Soviet leaders found it convenient to operate.

The other was that the switch in Hungary meant that Nikita S. Khrushchev, First Secretary of the Soviet Communist party author of the Soviet Union's liberalization policies, had finally lost out to the authoritarian Stalinist group headed Vyacheslav M. Molotov.

The tragedy of the Hungarian rising against Soviet domination, was that it moved so far so fast, diplomats widely remarked. If, as had the Polish revolt, it moved through a Titoist stage, the Soviet crackdown might have been avoided, they said.

First indications reaching Washington were that the Soviet leaders would not try to put the clock back all the way to the time of Matyas Rakosi, former First Secretary of the Hungarian Communist party, but would retain some liberal reforms.

Meanwhile, the State Department confirmed reports that Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, released from prison last Tuesday, had taken refuge in the United States Legation.

The last message from the legation, received here at 11 o'clock in the morning, said that all members of the legation staff were safe and well, and that the streets at that moment were quiet except for sporadic artillery fire in the distance.

The department instructed the United States Embassy in Vienna to give Austrian authorities all possible aid in caring for about 10,000 refugees who [illegible] Hungary.

James C. Hagerty, White House press secretary, said that, in addition to those mentioned by the President in his statement, others attending the White House conference on Hungary and the Middle East included Robert Murphy, deputy under-secretary of state, Herman Phleger, legal adviser, and Douglas A. MacArthur 2d, State Department counselor.

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